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## FOR FIFTY WARDS

### Election Commissioners Asked to Give the People a Chance to Vote on This Question in November

#### Adoption of Law Will Reduce Number of Aldermen from Seventy to Fifty—Many Other Benefits

Petitions are being widely circulated and numerous signed asking the Board of Election Commissioners to put the question of the adoption of the fifty ward law on the ballot at the next election November 2, 1920. This law which should be adopted provides for:

Fifty wards; one alderman to a ward; all elected at same time so as to eliminate an election every other year.

Adoption of this law will save the city of Chicago in election expenses approximately \$500,000 every other year.

It will help to bring about a re-districting of the city into new wards on a fair basis.

The plan of having one alderman from a ward instead of two will make for simplicity and for location of responsibility.

There will be 50 wards instead of 35; 50 aldermen in place of 70 and all aldermen will be elected at the same time in odd numbered years.

The city will be re-districted into 50 wards within three months of the adoption of the act. If council fails to re-district, or if it attempts a gerrymander, one-fifth of the aldermen may submit a re-districting ordinance to voters of city.

Terms of city clerk and city treasurer, beginning with 1923, to be four years.

Term of aldermen to be two years or four years as people decide on a separate referendum vote.

Salary of aldermen under new act may be \$5,000 a year; present salary \$3,500 a year.

The benefits of the fifty-ward law: It will make for economy, simplicity and centralization of responsibility.

The adoption of the law will save the city in election expenses between \$400,000 and \$500,000 every other year. The law must be voted on and adopted this fall in order to eliminate the election of 1922, and thus effect the money saving in that year.

A council of 50 members will be a better working body than one of 70 members. By reducing the number of aldermen from 70 to 50 the pay of aldermen can be raised from \$3,500 a year to \$5,000 without substantial increase of expenditure for aldermanic salary purposes.

It will be better in many ways to have one alderman to a ward than two. Where the two aldermen from a ward vote the same way, more than one is unnecessary. If they cast opposing votes they nullify each other. One alderman to a ward means definite location of responsibility. Two aldermen to a ward frequently leads to friction and "passing the buck."

The city sorely needs re-districting. At the present time the wards show great inequality of population. It is very difficult to secure fair re-districting from a council based on unequal wards. The aldermen from the small wards object to eliminating some of their own number by making small wards as large as they ought to be. It will be much easier to re-district the city into 50 wards than into 35 wards. In addition, the fifty-ward law contains a provision of great value under which 14 of the 70 aldermen, in co-operation with the people, can force a fair re-districting. One-fifth of the aldermen can formulate and submit to the people a re-districting ordinance in case the council fails to act or attempts a gerrymander. A fair re-districting ordinance, under which outlying residential territory would secure equal representation in the city council, would lead to marked improvement in the council.

There is another important reason for the early adoption of the Fifty-Ward law. The Constitutional Convention has under consideration a proposal, already indorsed by the

committee of the whole, for one election a year, all elections to be held in the fall. This idea has strong support among members of the Convention. If this proposal should become a part of the Constitution, aldermanic elections would occur in November instead of in the spring. The proposal in its present form would kill the law for non-partisan election of aldermen in Chicago. This would mean, presumably, that aldermen would be nominated at partisan primaries, and in even numbered years would be at the tail of a long ticket voted for by a cross in the circle at the top of the ballot. It would be most unfortunate to have aldermen elected on a partisan ticket in a presidential year. This danger can be avoided by the adoption of the Fifty-Ward law, because that law provides for the election of aldermen in odd numbered years only.

The Fifty-Ward law does not make the term of aldermen four years, as has been erroneously stated. It merely provides that whenever the act is submitted to a popular vote there must be a separate referendum on the question as to whether the aldermanic term shall be two years or four years. The vote on the Fifty-Ward law when submitted to a referendum in 1919 was 97,797 for and 103,094 against—a majority of 5,297 against the law. In a total vote of 200,891. The vote for the two-year term for aldermen was 149,588; for the four-year term, 48,214—a majority of 101,372 for the two-year term. Undoubtedly an important factor in the defeat of the Fifty-Ward law in 1919 was the mistaken impression on the part of many voters that it necessarily meant a four-year term for aldermen. By voting for the Fifty-Ward law and for the two-year term for aldermen—two separate questions—the benefits of the Fifty-Ward law can be secured for Chicago without making the term of aldermen four years.

The people of Chicago have shown conclusively that they do not want a four-year term for aldermen. They need the Fifty-Ward law. The supporters of the Fifty-Ward law urge the adoption of that law, without the four-year term for aldermen.

The new census figures, recently made public, show great inequality of the wards in population. The 27th ward has 150,244 residents, as against 35,294 for the 20th ward. Yet the smaller ward has as many aldermen in the city council as the larger. Adoption of the Fifty-Ward law offers the best assurance of re-districting the city on a fair basis.

Following are the 1920 population figures for Chicago by present wards:

Ward	Population	Ward	Population
1	46,288	19	49,353
2	68,578	20	35,294
3	79,084	21	65,500
4	54,052	22	48,044
5	69,213	23	76,996
6	95,728	24	59,470
7	101,568	25	122,731
8	79,714	26	98,164
9	82,541	27	150,244
10	47,572	28	73,962
11	59,872	29	109,116
12	64,634	30	67,415
13	82,009	31	70,035
14	66,948	32	112,461
15	94,164	33	116,179
16	52,293	34	99,441
17	56,645	35	98,554
18	57,350		
Total . . . 2,701,212			

### JUDGE COOPER RESIGNS

Judge William Fenimore Cooper of the Superior court of Cook county, has resigned his seat on the bench in a letter to Gov. Lowden. Judge Cooper asks the governor to call a special election so that he can retire the first Monday in December. He says he has worked for fifty years and desires to donate his time to rest and recreation. The governor is expected to call a special election to be held at the time of the general election in November. Judge Cooper's term will expire in

### DEMOCRATIC JUDICIAL TICKET

The following retiring Municipal Court judges will be indorsed for re-election:

Judge D. W. Sullivan.  
Judge Leo Doyle.  
Judge James Donahoe.  
Judge E. J. Jarecki.

Judge John Steik has announced that he is not a candidate for re-election. There are ten regular places to fill on the Municipal Court bench and a nomination is to be made for the Dolan vacancy.

There are three vacancies on the Superior and Circuit Court benches, the Tutthill, Walker and Pinckney vacancies. Nominations for these vacancies will be made in conventions. Judge Burns of Kankakee who is now sitting in the Cook county court has been slated for attorney general, but as Governor Lowden has not called an election for county judge to fill the Seelye vacancy, Judge Burns will stay in the county court, and another lawyer will be picked for attorney general.

### MANY NEW ELECTION PRECINCTS

Twenty new election precincts will be added to Chicago's quota by the board of election commissioners.

## LEWIS MAY LEAD

### Popular and Brilliant Orator and Former United States Senator May Be Democratic Candidate for Governor

#### One of Best Campaigners in Country; He Is 50,000 Votes Stronger Than Any Other Democrat

The majority of Democrats believe that the party will be lucky if it can induce Colonel James Hamilton Lewis to make the race for Governor of Illinois. Colonel Lewis is one of those men who never does anything half way. He always goes in to win. Eloquent, able and resourceful, he

county has no organization opposition for United States senator.

The rest of the ticket probably will come from downstate and the following are men prominently mentioned for places:

Walter Williams, attorney of Benton.

Val Campbell, banker of McLeansboro, state central committeeman of the Twenty-fourth district.

Daniel W. Voorhees, Sr., of Peoria.

Judge C. C. Craig of Galesburg.

Roy E. Pearce of Carmi.

George F. Johnson, mayor of Moline.

James A. Meeks, lawyer of Danville.

Dr. Edgar E. Fyke of Centralia.

Thomas L. Jarrett of Springfield.

At the Springfield meeting will be present the Cook county leaders, members of the state committee, county chairmen from all Illinois, and delegates and alternates to the San Francisco convention. The Democrats, completely harmonized, are confident of carrying not only the county but the state.

In addition to governor and United States senator the Democrats will slate candidates for lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, state auditor, and congressmen at large.

### BRENNAN AND SWEITZER TELL OF VICTORY

Chicago Democrats ratified the nomination of Cox and Roosevelt Wednesday at the Iroquois club. The story of the San Francisco convention was told by Robert M. Sweitzer and George E. Brennan, leaders in the victorious fight to nominate the Ohio governor.

The Illinois delegates to the convention held a commanding position all through the deadlock preceding the nomination of Gov. Cox, and Mr. Brennan and Mr. Sweitzer told the stay-at-homes all about it.

### GOV. LOWDEN DENOUNCES THE THOMPSON MACHINE

"Tammany Hall of New York is not so powerful and not less scrupulous" than the Thompson machine in Chicago, according to Gov. Frank O. Lowden, who issued a statement in Springfield reaffirming his support of the republican ticket headed by Lieut-Gov. John G. Oglesby, and his opposition to the Thompson faction. "Ordinarily a slate ticket is out of the question and not in accord with the spirit of our primary laws," Gov. Lowden's statement said. "But at this time an extraordinary situation confronts the state. The situation, if not met firmly and courageously, is a real menace to the state of Illinois."

"During the war it was my duty as governor to put the entire strength of Illinois so far as possible back of the government in the prosecution of the war. Patriotism demanded this and the history and traditions of the great state re-enforced the demand of patriots."

"It was my constant endeavor to perform this duty. In doing this, as is well known, I came into conflict with the mayor of Chicago. One of the consequences was that all of the elements of disloyalty and discontent became arrayed under his banner. Employing these elements as a basis, Thompson has developed a machine in Chicago to a point where it now holds the business, politics and education of the great city by the throat. Tammany Hall of New York is not so powerful and not less scrupulous. Drunk with power this new Tammany

now seeks to extend its rule over the affairs of the entire state."

"It has announced a slate of candidates. In order to defeat this slate effectively, it becomes necessary, as must be apparent to all contemporaries in the anti-Thompson sentiment, to enter upon a single list of candidates. With this in view conferences were held with the chief candidates for the various state offices, opposing Thompsonism. These conferences also were attended by various other political leaders. As a result many personal ambitions were unselfishly laid aside.

"A list of candidates headed by Lieut-Gov. Oglesby, for governor, is being submitted for the consideration of the republican voters of the state. These men have been tried and have proven their ability and their integrity. If they are successful at the primaries and at the polls, Illinois will be insured a sane, honest, and economical administration of its affairs and the Thompson Tammany will be stopped at the Cook county line."

### BRUNDAGE DENEEN ALLIES ORGANIZE

Four hundred members of the Deneen and Brundage organizations, as they have existed in recent campaigns, met Monday and unanimously ratified the allied county ticket to stand against the Thompson-Lundin slate.

Former Governor Charles S. Deneen presided over the meeting, held at Hotel Morrison. Attorney General Edward J. Brundage sat with him.

All candidates for whom allied petitions were filed were presented, and each spoke briefly. Col. Abel Davis and Col. Franklin Dennison made smashing speeches that brought tip-toe enthusiasm from ward and precinct committeemen.

Mr. Deneen, as chairman, was empowered to name a committee of ten to have executive charge of the county campaign for the allies.

### SOUTH SIDERS WANT MORE LIGHT

Far out South Siders asked for a court order directing a recount of the vote by which the proposed \$15,000,000 bond issue for the extension and rehabilitation of the lighting system lost at the spring election.

Assistant Corporation Counsel, Frank S. Righelmer and Morton S. Cressy, will appear before Judge Barrett to oppose the request in the name of the city, but their opposition is expected to be merely perfunctory.

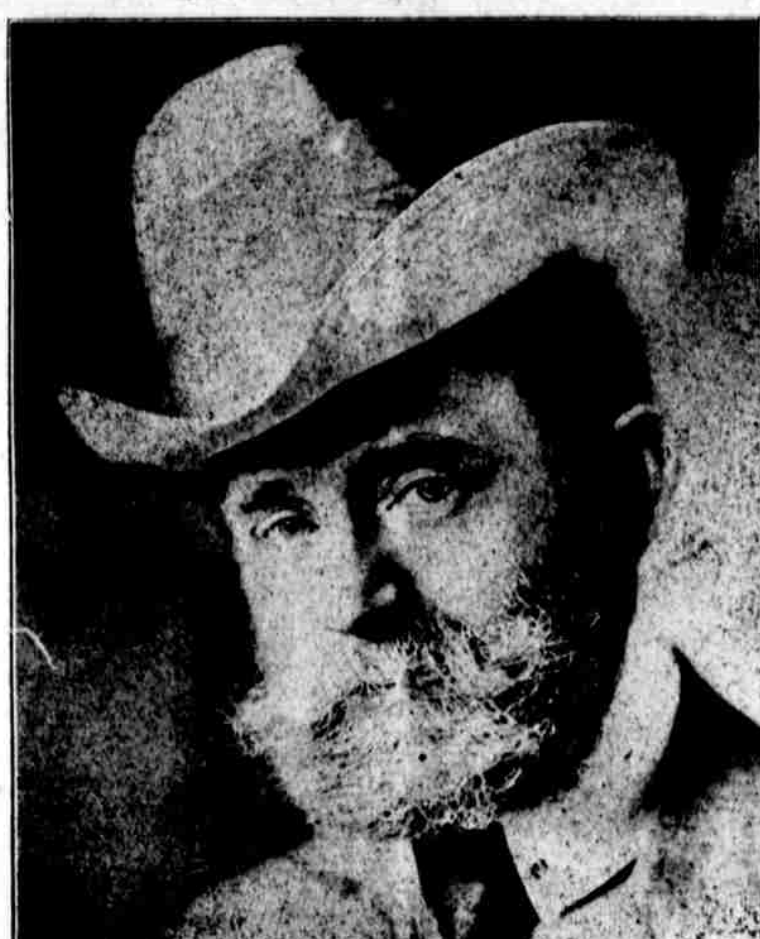
"If the petition shows good cause for a recount we will not oppose it," Mr. Righelmer said. "If a majority of the voters favored the bond issue, the people should have the lights."

### SLOW PROGRESS ON DINKEY DEPOT

Hardly any work is being done on the miserable little depot that the Pennsylvania railroad is going to build on the West Side.

The depot will occupy but a single small block between Canal, Adams, Clinton and Quincy streets.

Why Chicago cannot have a first class railroad depot will continue to be an unanswered conundrum.



COLONEL JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS.  
Popular Democratic Leader Who Should Be Nominated for Governor.

ter-in-chancery in the Circuit court of Cook county, November, 1910, he was elected to the Superior court, and re-elected in 1916.

In 1906 Judge Cooper was the democratic nominee for justice of the Supreme court of Illinois.

Judge Cooper was born in Petersburg, Va., in 1860. As a boy he was a page in the United States house of representatives, and later to the Supreme court of the United States under Chief Justice Waite, and also served in this capacity to the electoral commission to decide the Hayes-Tilden presidential controversy.

Dixon C. Williams, one of the finest orators in the Democratic party is growing in popularity. He would make an ideal member of congress if he would consent to run for the office.

bringing the city total to 2,210, which, with thirty-one precincts in Cicero, makes an aggregate of 2,241 precincts under the board's jurisdiction. Chief Clerk James F. Sullivan estimates there will be more than 800,000 registered voters, men and women, after the registrations on Oct. 2 and 12.

### BARASA WILL RUN FOR STATE ATTORNEY

Municipal Judge Bernard P. Barasa announced that he will file petitions for the Republican nomination for state's attorney.

Peter Reinberg has saved millions for the people as president of the county board.

will carry the fight into the enemy's camp and will keep the Republicans on the defensive from the start.

Colonel Lewis is easily 50,000 votes stronger in Illinois than any other Democrat who could be named in the opinion of most people.

With him at the head of the ticket this year Illinois would indeed be a doubtful state from a Republican standpoint.

### THE DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET

The Democrats will meet at Springfield next week to name their state ticket.

For governor James Hamilton Lewis will be selected.  
Francis S. Peabody of Dupage

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